THE COLUMBIAN MIRROR
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

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The Columbian Mirror
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

THE LEGACY
OF THE FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY,
TO THE INVALUABLE VALEDICTORY ADVICE
OF
Gen. George Washington,
WHEN HE ANNOUNCED HIS INTENTION
OF RETIRING FROM PUBLIC LIFE.

"Though dead—yet he speaketh."

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS,

THE period for a new election of a Citizen, to administer the executive government of the United States, being not far distant, and the time actually arrived when your thoughts must be employed in designating the person who is to be clothed with that important trust, it appears to me proper, especially as it may conduce to a more distinct expression of the public voice, that I should now apprise you of the resolution I have formed, to decline being considered among the number of those, out of whom a choice is to be made.

I beg you, at the same time, to do me the justice to be assured, that this resolution has not been taken, without a strict regard to all the considerations appertaining to the relation, which binds a dutiful citizen to his country; and that, in withdrawing the tender of service which silence in my situation might imply, I am influenced by no diminution of zeal for your future interest, no deficiency of grateful respect for your past kindness; but am supported by a full conviction that the step is compatible with both.

The acceptance of, and continuance hitherto in the office to which your suffrages have twice called me, have been an uniform sacrifice of inclination to the opinion of duty, and to a deference for what appeared to be your desire. I constantly hoped, that it would have been much earlier in my power, consistently with motives which I was not at liberty to disregard, to return to that retirement, from which I had been reluctantly drawn.—The strength of my inclination to do this, previous to the last election, had even led to the preparation of an address to declare it to you; but mature reflection on the then perplexed and critical posture of our affairs with foreign nations, and the unanimous advice of persons entitled to my confidence, impelled me to abandon the idea.

I rejoice, that the state of your concerns, external as well as internal, no longer renders the pursuit of inclination incompatible with the sentiment of duty, or propriety; and am persuaded whatever partiality may be retained for my services, that in the present circumstances of our country, you will not disapprove my determination to retire.

The impressions with which I first undertook the arduous trust, were explained on the proper occasion. In the discharge of this trust, I will only say, that I have with good intentions, contributed towards the organization and administration of the government, the best exertions of which a very fallible judgment was capable. Not unconscious in the outset, of the inferiority of my qualifications, experience in my own eyes, perhaps still more in the eyes of others, has strengthened the motives to diffidence of myself; and every day the increasing weight of years admonishes me more and more, that the shade of retirement is as necessary to me as it will be welcome. Satisfied that if any circumstances have given peculiar value to my services, they were temporary, I have the consolation to believe, that while choice and prudence invite me to quit the political scene, patriotism does not forbid it.

In looking forward to the moment, which is intended to terminate the career of my public life, my feelings do not permit me to suspend the deep acknowledgment of that debt of gratitude which I owe to my beloved country, for the many honors it has conferred upon me; still more for the stedfast confidence with which it has supported me; and for the opportunities I have thence enjoyed of manifesting my inviolable attachment, by services faithful and persevering, though in usefulness unequal to the zeal. If benefits have resulted to our country from these services, let it always be remembered to your praise, and as an instructive example in our annals, that under circumstances in which the passions, agitated in every direction, were liable to mislead, amidst appearances sometimes dubious, vicissitudes of fortune often discouraging, in situations in which not unfrequently want of success has countenanced the spirit of criticism, the constancy of your support was the essential prop of the affairs, and a guarantee of the plans by which they were effected.—Profoundly penetrated with this idea, I shall carry it with me to my grave, as a strong incitement to unceasing vows that Heaven may continue to you the choicest tokens of its beneficence—that your union and brotherly affection may be perpetual—that the free constitution, which is the work of your hands, may be sacredly maintained—that its administration in every department may be stamped with wisdom and virtue—that, in fine, the happiness of the people of these States, under the auspices of liberty, may be made complete, by so careful a preservation and so prudent a use of this blessing as will acquire to them the glory of recommending it to the applause, the affection, and adoption of every nation that is yet a stranger to it.

Here, perhaps, I ought to stop. But a solicitude for your welfare, which cannot end but with my life, and the apprehension of danger, natural to that solicitude, urge me on an occasion like the present, to offer to your solemn contemplation, and to recommend to your frequent review, some sentiments; which are the result of much reflection, of no inconsiderable observation, and which appear to me all important to the permanency of your felicity as a people. These will be offered to you with the more freedom, as you can only see in them the disinterested warnings of a parting friend, who can possibly have no personal motive to bias his counsel. Nor can I forget, as an encouragement to it, your indulgent reception of my sentiments on a former and not dissimilar occasion.

Interwoven as is the love of liberty with every ligament of your hearts; no recommendation of mine is necessary to fortify or confirm the attachment.

The unity of Government which constitutes you one people, is also now dear to you. It is justly so; for it is a main pillar in the edifice of your real independence, the support of tranquility at home, your peace abroad; of your safety; of your prosperity; of that very Liberty which you so highly prize. But as it is easy to foresee, that from different causes and from different quarters, much pains will be taken, many artifices employed, to weaken in your minds the conviction of this truth; as this is the point in your political fortress against which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be most constantly and actively (though often covertly and insidiously) directed, it is of infinite moment, that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national Union, to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual and immoveable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as of the Palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts.

For this you have every inducement of sympathy and interest. Citizens by birth or choice, of a common country, that country has a right to concentrate your affections. The name of AMERICAN, which belongs to you, in your national capacity, must always exalt the just pride of patriotism, more than any appellation derived from local discriminations. With slight shades of difference, you have the same religion, manners, habits and political principles. You have in a common cause fought and triumphed together; the independence and Liberty you possess are the work of joint councils, and joint efforts, of common dangers, sufferings and success.

But these considerations, however powerfully they address themselves to your sensibility, are greatly outweighed by those which apply more immediately to your interest.—Here every portion of our country finds the most commanding motives for carefully guarding and preserving the Union of the whole.

The *North*, in an unrestrained intercourse with the *South*, protected by the equal laws of common government, finds in the productions of the latter, great additional resources of maritime and commercial enterprize and precious materials of manufacturing industry. The *South*, in the same intercourse, benefitting by the Agency of the *North*, sees its agriculture grow and its commerce expand. Turning partly into its own channels, the seamen of the *North*, it finds its particular navigation invigorated—and while it contributes, in different ways, to nourish and increase the general mass of the national navigation, it looks forward to the protection of a maritime strength to which itself is unequally adapted. The *East*, in a like intercourse with the *West*, already finds, and in the progressive improvement of interior communications, by land and water, will more and more find a valuable vent for the commodities which it brings from abroad, or manufactures at home. The *West* derives from the *East* supplies requisite to its growth and comfort—and what is perhaps of still greater consequence, it must of necessity owe the *secure* enjoyment of indispensable *outlets* for its own productions, to the weight, influence, and the future maritime strength of the Atlantic side of the Union, directed by an indissoluble community of interest as *one nation*. Any other tenure by which the *West* can hold this essential advantage whether derived from its own separate strength, or from an apostate and unnatural connection with any foreign power, must be intrinsically precarious.

While then every part of our country thus feels an immediate and particular interest in Union, all the parts combined cannot fail to find in the mass of means and efforts greater strength, greater resource, proportionably greater security from external danger, a less frequent interruption of their peace by foreign nations; and what is of inestimable value! they must derive from Union an exemption from those broils and wars between themselves, which so frequently afflict neighbouring countries, not tied together by the same government; which their own rivalships alone would be sufficient to produce, but which opposite foreign alliances, attachments and intrigues would stimulate and embitter. Hence likewise they will avoid the necessity of those overgrown military establishments; which under any form of government are inauspicious to liberty, and which are to be regarded as particularly hostile to Republican Liberty: In this sense it is, that your Union ought to be considered as a main prop of your liberty, and that the love of the one ought to render to you the preservation of the other.

These considerations speak a persuasive language to every reflecting and virtuous mind, and exhibit the continuance of the Union as a primary object of Patriotic desire.—Is there a doubt, whether a common government can embrace so large a sphere?—Let experience solve it. To listen to mere speculation in such a case were criminal. We are authorized to hope that a proper organization of the whole with the auxiliary agency of governments for the respective subdivisions, will afford a happy issue to the experiment. It is well worth a fair and full experiment.—With such powerful and obvious motives to Union, affecting all parts of our country, while experience shall not have demonstrated its impracticability, there will always be reason to distrust the patriotism of those, who in any quarter may endeavor to weaken its bands.

In contemplating the causes which may disturb our Union, it occurs as matter of serious concern, that any ground should have been furnished for characterizing parties by *Geographical* discriminations—*Northern* and *Southern*—*Atlantic* and *Western*; whence designing men may endeavour to excite a belief that there is a real difference of local interests and views. One of the expedients of party to acquire influence, within particular districts, is to misrepresent the opinions and aims of other districts. You cannot shield yourselves too much against the jealousies and heart-burnings which spring from these misrepresentations: they tend to render alien to each other those who ought to be bound together by fraternal affection.—The inhabitants of our western country have lately had a useful lesson on this head: they have seen, in the negociation by the executive, and in the unanimous ratification by the Senate, of the treaty with Spain, and in the universal satisfaction at that event, throughout the United States, a decisive proof how unfounded were the suspicions propagated among them of a policy in the general government and in the Atlantic States unfriendly to their interests in regard to the Mississippi: they have been witnesses to the formation of two treaties, that with Great Britain and that with Spain, which secure to them everything they could desire, in respect to our foreign relations, towards confirming their prosperity. Will it not be their wisdom to rely for the preservation of these advantages on the Union by which they were procured? Will they not henceforth be deaf to those advisers, if such there are, who would sever them from their brethren and connect them with aliens?

To the efficacy and permanency of your Union, a government for the whole is indispensible.—No alliances, however strict, between the parts can be an adequate substitute; they must inevitably experience the infractions and interruptions which all alliances in all times have experienced. Sensible of this momentous truth, you have improved upon your first essay, by the adoption of a constitution of government better calculated than your former for an intimate union, and for the efficacious management of your common concerns. This government, the offspring of our own choice, uninfluenced and unawed, adopted upon full investigation and mature deliberation, completely free in its principles, in the distribution of its powers, uniting security with energy, and containing within itself a provision for its own amendment, has a full claim to your confidence and your support. Respect for its authority, compliance with its laws, acquiescence in its measures, are duties enjoined by the fundamental maxims of true liberty. The basis of our political systems is the right of the people to make and to alter their constitutions of government.—But, the constitution which at any time exists, 'till changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all. The very idea of the power and the right of the people to establish government presupposes the duty of every individual to obey the established government.

All obstructions to the execution of the laws, all combinations and associations, under whatever plausible character, with the real design to direct, control, counteract, or awe the regular deliberation and action of the constituted authorities, are destructive of this fundamental principle, and of fatal tendency. They serve to organize faction, to give it an artificial and extraordinary force—to put in the place of the delegated will of the nation, the will of a party, often a small but artful and enterprising minority of the community; and, according to the alternate triumphs of different parties, to make the public administration the mirror of the ill concerted and incongruous projects of faction, rather than the organ of consistent and wholesome plans digested by common

councils, and modified by mutual interests.

However combinations or associations of the above description may now and then answer popular ends, they are likely in the course of time and things, to become potent engines, by which cunning, ambitious and unprincipled men will be enabled to subvert the power of the people, and to usurp for themselves the reins of government; destroying afterwards the very engines which have lifted them to unjust dominion.

Towards the preservation of your government, and the permanency of your present happy state it is requisite, not only that you steadily discountenance irregular oppositions to its acknowledged authority, but also that you resist with care the spirit of innovation upon its principles however specious the pretexts—One method of assault may be to effect in the forms of the constitution alterations which will impair the energy of the system, and thus to undermine what cannot be directly overthrown. In all the changes to which you may be invited, remember that time and habit are at least as necessary to fix the true character of governments, as of other human institutions—that experience is the surest standard, by which to test the real tendency of the existing constitution of a country—that facility in changes upon the credit of mere hypothesis and opinion, exposes to perpetual change, from the endless variety of hypothesis and opinion; and remember, especially, that for the efficient management of your common interests, in a country so extensive as ours, a government of as much vigor as is consistent with the perfect security of liberty, is indispensable—Liberty itself will find in such a government, with powers properly distributed and adjusted, its surest guardian. It is indeed, little else than a name, where the government is too feeble to withstand the enterprises of faction, to confine each member of the society within the limits prescribed by the laws, and to maintain all in the secure and tranquil enjoyment of the rights of person and property.

I have already intimated to you, the danger of parties in the state, with particular reference to the founding them on geographical discriminations. Let me now take a more comprehensive view, and warn you in the most solemn manner against the baneful effects of the spirit of party, generally.

This spirit, unfortunately, is inseparable from our nature, having its root in the strongest passions of the human mind. It exists under different shapes in all governments, more or less stifled, controuled, or repressed; but in those of the popular form, it is seen in its greatest rankness, and is truly their worst enemy.

The alternate domination of one faction over another, sharpened by the spirit of revenge, natural to party dissentions, which in different ages and countries has perpetrated the most horrid enormities, is itself a frightful despotism—But this leads at length to a more formal and permanent despotism. The disorders and miseries, which result, gradually incline the minds of men to seek security and repose in the absolute power of an individual: and sooner or later the chief of some prevailing faction more able or more fortunate than his competitors, turns his disposition to the purposes of his own elevation, on the ruins of Public Liberty.

Without looking forward to an extremity of this kind (which nevertheless ought not to be entirely out of sight) the common and continual mischiefs of the spirit of party are sufficient to make it the interest and duty of a wise people to discourage and restrain it.

It serves always to distract the Public Councils, and enfeeble the Public Administration. It agitates the community with ill founded jealousies and false alarms—kindles the animosity of one part against another, foments occasionally riot and insurrection. It opens the door to foreign influence and corruption, which find a facilitated access to the government itself through the channels of party passions. Thus the policy and the will of one country are subjected to the policy and will of another.

There is an opinion that parties in free countries are useful checks upon the administration of the government, and serve to keep alive the spirit of Liberty. This within certain limits is probably true; and in Governments of a monarchical cast, Patriotism may look with indulgence, if not with favor, upon the spirit of party. But in those of the popular character, in governments purely elective, it is a spirit not to be encouraged. From their natural tendency, it is certain there will always be enough of that spirit for every salutary purpose. And there being constant danger of excess, the effort ought to be by force of public opinion, to mitigate and assuage it. A fire not to be quenched; it demands an uniform vigilance to prevent its bursting into a flame, lest, instead of warming it should consume.

It is important likewise, that the habits of thinking in a free country, should inspire caution in those entrusted with its administration, to confine themselves within their respective constitutional spheres, avoiding in the exercise of the powers of one department to encroach upon another. The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and thus to create, whatever the form of government, a real despotism. A just estimate of that love of power, proneness to abuse it, which predominates in the human heart, is sufficient to satisfy us of the truth of this position. The necessity of reciprocal checks in the exercise of political power; by dividing and distributing it into different depositories, and constituting each the guardian of the public weal against invasions by the others, has been evinced by experiments ancient and modern; some of them in our own country and under our own eyes. To preserve them must be as necessary as to institute them. If, in the opinion of the people, the distribution or modification of the constitutional powers be in any particular wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way which the constitution designates. But let there be no change by usurpation; for though this, in one instance, may be the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed.—The precedent must always greatly overbalance in permanent evil, any partial or transient benefit which the use can at any time yield.

Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, Religion and Morality are indispensible supports. In vain would that man claim the tribute of Patriotism, who should labour to subvert these great pillars of human happiness, these firmest props of the duties of Men and Citizens. The mere Politician, equally with the pious man ought to respect and cherish them—A volume could not trace all their connections with private and public felicity. Let it simply be asked where is the security for property, for reputation, for life, if the sense of religious obligation desert the oaths, which are the instruments of investigation in Courts of Justice? And let us with caution indulge the supposition that morality can be maintained without religion. Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education on minds of peculiar structure; reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principles.

It is substantially true, that virtue or morality is a necessary spring of popular government. The rule indeed extends with more or less force to every species of free government. Who that is a sincere friend to it can look with indifference upon attempts to shake the foundation of the fabric?

Promote, then, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge.—In proportion as the structure of a government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened.

As a very important source of strength and security cherish public credit. One method of preserving it is to use it as sparingly as possible; avoiding occasions of expence by cultivating peace, but remembering also that timely disbursements to prepare for danger frequently prevent much greater disbursements to repel it; avoiding likewise the accumulation of debt not only by shunning the occasions of expence, but by vigorous exertions in time of peace to discharge the debts which unavoidable wars may have occasioned, not ungenerously throwing upon posterity the burthen which we ourselves ought to bear.—The execution of these maxims belongs to your representatives, but it is necessary that public opinion should co-operate.—To facilitate to them the performance of their duty, it is essential that you should practically bear in mind, that towards the payment of debts there must be Revenue; that to have Revenue there must be taxes; that no taxes can be devised which are not more or less inconvenient and unpleasant; that the intrinsic embarrassment inseparable from the selection of the proper objects (which is always a choice of difficulties) ought to be a decisive motive for a candid construction of the conduct of the government in making it, and for a spirit of acquiescence in the measures for obtaining Revenue which the public exigencies may at any time dictate.

Observe good faith and justice towards all nations, cultivate peace and harmony with all; Religion and Morality enjoin this conduct; and can it be that good policy does not equally enjoin it? It will be worthy of a free, enlightened, and, at no distant period, a great Nation, to give to mankind the magnanimous and too novel example of a people always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence. Who can doubt that in the course of time and things the fruits of such a plan would richly repay any temporary advantages which might be lost by a steady adherence to it? Can it be, that Providence has not connected the permanent felicity of a Nation with its Virtue? The experiment, at least, is recommended by every sentiment which ennobles human nature.—Alas! is it rendered impossible by its vices?

In the execution of such a plan, nothing is more essential than that permanent inveterate antipathies against particular Nations, and passionate attachments for others should be excluded; and that in place of them just and amicable feelings towards all should be cultivated. The nation, which indulges towards another an habitual hatred or an habitual fondness, is in some degree a slave. It is a slave to its animosity or to its affection, either of which is sufficient to lead it astray from its duty and its interest. Antipathy in one nation against another disposes each more readily to offer insult and injury, to lay hold of slight causes of umbrage, and to be haughty and intractable, when accidental or trifling occasions of dispute occur. Hence frequent collisions, obstinate, envenomed, and bloody contests. The Nation, prompted by ill will and resentment, sometimes impels to war the Government, contrary to the best calculations of policy. The government sometimes participates in the national propensity, and adopts through passion what reason would reject; at other times, it makes the animosity of the nation subservient to projects of hostility instigated by pride, ambition, and other sinister and pernicious motives. The peace often, sometimes perhaps the liberty, of Nations has been the victim.

So likewise, a passionate attachment of one nation for another, produces a variety of evils. Sympathy for the favorite Nation, facilitating the illusion of an imaginary common interest, exists, and infuses into one the enmities of the other, betrays the former into a participation in the quarrels and wars of the latter, without adequate inducement or justification. It leads also to concessions to the favorite Nation, of privileges denied to others, which is apt doubly to injure the Nation making the concessions; by unnecessarily parting with what ought to have been retained; and by exciting jealousy, ill will, and a disposition to retaliate, in the parties from whom equal privileges are withheld: And it gives to ambitious, corrupted, or deluded citizens (who devote themselves to the favorite nation) facility to betray or sacrifice the interests of their own country, without odium, sometimes even with popularity; gilding with the appearance of a virtuous sense of obligation a commendable deference for public opinion, or a laudable zeal for public good, the base or foolish compliances of ambition, corruption or infatuation.

As avenues to foreign influence in innumerable ways, such attachments are particularly alarming to the truly enlightened and independent Patriot. How many opportunities do they afford to tamper with domestic factions, to practise the arts of seduction, to mislead public opinion, to influence or awe the Public Councils! Such an attachment of a small or weak, towards a great and powerful nation, dooms the former to be the satellite of the latter.

Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence (I conjure you to believe me, fellow citizens) the jealousy of a free people ought to be *constantly* awake; since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of Republican Government. But that jealousy to be useful, must be impartial; else it becomes the instrument of the very influence to be avoided, instead of a defence against it. Excessive partiality for one foreign nation, and excessive dislike of another, cause those whom they actuate to see danger only on one side, and serve to veil and even second the arts of influence on the other. Real patriots, who may resist the intrigues of the favorite, are liable to become suspected and odious; while its tools and dupes usurp the applause and confidence of the people, to surrender their interests.

The great rule of conduct for us, in regard to foreign nations, is in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little *political* connection as possible. So far as we have already formed engagements, let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith. Here let us stop.

Europe has a set of primary interests, which to us have none, or a very remote relation. Hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns.—Hence, therefore, it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves, by artificial ties, in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics, or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships, or enmities.

Our detached and distant situation invites and enables us to pursue a different course. If we remain one people, under an efficient government, the period is not far off, when we may defy material injury from external annoyance; when we may take such an attitude as will cause the neutrality, we may at any time resolve upon, to be scrupulously respected; when belligerent nations, under the impossibility of making acquisitions upon us, will not lightly hazard the giving us provocation; when we may choose peace or war, as our interest, guided by justice, shall counsel.

Why forego the advantages of so peculiar a situation? Why quit our own to stand upon foreign ground? Why, by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalship, interest, humor, or caprice.

It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances, with any portion of the foreign world; so far, I mean, as we are now at liberty to do it; for let me not be understood as capable of patronizing infidelity to existing engagements. I hold the maxim no less applicable to public than to private affairs, that honesty is always the best policy. I repeat it, therefore let those engagements be observed in their genuine sense. But in my opinion, it is unnecessary and would be unwise to extend them.

Taking care always to keep ourselves, by suitable establishments, on a respectable defensive posture, we may safely trust to temporary alliances for extraordinary emergencies.

Harmony, liberal intercourse with all nations, are recommended by policy, humanity, and interest. But even our commercial policy should hold an equal and impartial hand; neither seeking nor granting exclusive favors or preferences; consulting the natural course of things; diffusing and diversifying by gentle means the streams of commerce, but forcing nothing; establishing, with powers so disposed, in order to give trade a stable course, to define the rights of our merchants, and to enable the government to support them; conventional rules of intercourse, the best that present circumstances and mutual opinion will permit, but temporary, and liable to be from time to time abandoned or varied, as experience and circumstances shall dictate; constantly keeping in view, that it is folly in one nation to look for disinterested favors from another; that it must pay with a portion of its independence for whatever it may accept under that character, and that by such acceptance it may place itself in the condition of having given equivalents for nominal favors, and yet of being reproached with ingratitude for not giving more. There can be no greater error than to expect or calculate upon real favors from nation to nation. It is an illusion which experience must cure, which a just pride ought to discard.

In offering to you, my countrymen, these counsels of an old and affectionate friend, I dare not hope they will make the strong and lasting impression I could wish: that they will controul the usual current of the passions, or prevent our nation from running the course which has hitherto marked the destiny of nations; But if I may even flatter myself, that they may be productive of some partial benefit, some occasional good; that they may now and then recur to moderate the fury of party spirit to warn against the mischiefs of foreign intrigue, to guard against the impostures of pretended patriotism; this hope will be a full recompence for the solicitude for your welfare, by which they have been dictated.

How far in the discharge of my official duties, I have been guided by the principles which have been delineated, the public records and other evidences of my conduct must witness to you and to the world. To myself, the assurance of my own conscience is, that I have at least believed myself to be guided by them.

In relation to the still subsisting war in Europe, my proclamation of the 22d of April, 1793, is the index to my plan. Sanctioned by your approving voice, and by that of your Representatives in both Houses of Congress, the spirit of that measure has continually governed me; uninfluenced by any attempts to deter or divert me from it.

After deliberate examination, with the aid of the best lights I could obtain, I was well satisfied that our country, under all the circumstances of the case, had a right to take, and was bound in duty and interest to take a neutral position. Having taken it, I determined, as far as should depend upon me, to maintain it, with moderation, perseverance and firmness.

The considerations which respect the right to hold this conduct, it is not necessary on this occasion to detail. I will only observe, that according to my understanding of the matter, that right, so far from being denied by any of

the Belligerent Powers, has been virtually admitted by all.

The duty of holding a neutral conduct may be inferred, without any thing more, from the obligation which juſtice and humanity impoſe on every nation, in caſes in which it is free to act, to maintain inviolate the relations of peace and amity towards other nations.

The inducements of intereſt for obſerving that conduct will beſt be referred to your own reflections and experience. With me, a predominant motive has been to endeavor to gain time to our country to ſettle and mature its yet recent inſtitutions, and to progreſs without interruption, to that degree of ſtrength and conſiſtency, which is neceſſary to give it, humanly ſpeaking, the command of its own fortunes.

Though in reviewing the incidents of my adminiſtration; I am unconſcious of intentional error: I am nevertheleſs too ſenſible of my defects not to think it probable that I may have committed many errors. Whatever they may be I fervently beſeech the Almighty to avert or mitigate the evils to which they may tend. —I ſhall alſo carry with me the hope that my country will never ceaſe to view them with indulgence; and that after forty five years of my life dedicated to its ſervice with an upright zeal, the fault of incompetent abilities will be conſigned to oblivion, as my ſelf muſt ſoon be to the manſions of reſt.

Relying on its kindneſs in this as in other things, and actuated by that fervent love towards it, which is ſo natural to a man, who views in it the native ſoil of himſelf and his progenitors for ſeveral generations; I anticipate with pleaſing expectation that retreat, in which I promiſe myſelf to realize, without alloy, the ſweet enjoyment of partaking, in the midſt of my Fellow Citizens, the benign influence of good laws under a free government—the ever favorite object of my heart, and the happy reward, as I truſt, of our mutual cares, labours and dangers.

GO. WASHINGTON.

United States, 17th September, 1796.

Alexandria, February 22.

☞ An arrival at New York brings London papers to the 23d of December—their contents are not very intereſting; and however ſo, they could not be more acceptable to an AMERICAN reader, than the matter which occupies the preceding columns of the MIRROR. —From it the miſguided will find a clue to the path of Patriotiſm, and the wavering be able to decide; while the Federaliſt may exult in his great example.

A PROCLAMATION

By the Preſident of the United States of America.

WHEREAS the Congreſs of the United States have this day reſolved, "That it be recommended to the People of the United States, to aſſemble on the twenty ſecond day of February next, in ſuch numbers and manner as may be convenient, publicly to teſtify their grief for the death of General George Waſhington, by ſuitable eulogies, orations, and diſcourſes, or by public prayers;" and "That the Preſident be requeſted to iſſue a proclamation for the purpoſe of carrying the foregoing reſolution into effect." NOW THEREFORE, I John Adams, Preſident of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the ſame accordingly.

Given under my hand and the ſeal of the United States, in Philadelphia, the ſixth day of January in the Year of our Lord One Thouſand Eight Hundred, and of the Independence of the ſaid States, the twenty-fourth.

JOHN ADAMS.

By the Preſident,

TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Secretary of State.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, Monday, Feb. 17,

Mr. Bayard preſented the following reſolution, viz. *Reſolved*, That the conduct of the Executive Government of the United States, in relation to the requiſition made by his Britannic Majeſty's miniſter, of the delivery up to juſtice of Thomas Nath, otherwiſe called Jonathan Robbins; upon the charge of murder, committed on board of the Hermione, Britiſh frigate, for which ſaid Nath has ſought an aſylum within the U. States, was conformable to the duty of the government and to the obligations of good faith ſtipulated in the 27th article of the treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, made with Great Britain.

This reſolution was referred to the committee to whom was referred the meſſage of the Preſident on the ſame ſubject.

NEW-YORK, FEBRUARY 15.

The ſhip Tanner, capt. O'Brain, arrived here yeſterday from London.

The advices by the Tanner are to the 23d December, at which date the ſhip ſailed from Graveſend: ſhe paſſed the Downs on the 26th.

The articles of verbal news are, That no event of conſequence has occured at Paris, ſince the 9th and 10th November, except that Buonaparte and Sieyes continue to abſorb all power, legiſlative as well as executive: that the Iriſh Parliament had been prorogued; and the prevailing opinion was that they would not meet again: that the coalition were reſolved upon another campaign: and that Denmark had joined the coalition.

There was no intelligence in London of the arrival of our Commiſſioners at Paris.

An article under the Turin head, of November 12, ſtates the loſs of the French, in the actions which took place in Italy from the 5th to the 8th, at 13,000 men, in killed wounded, and priſoners.

The combined French and Spaniſh fleet lay in Breſt harbour, off which port an Engliſh fleet of 20 ſail of the line, under adm. Gardner was cruiſing to obſerve them.

ATTENTION!

The Gentlemen compoſing the Company of ELDERS, commonly called the SILVER GRAYS, are requeſted to meet THIS DAY, *the 22nd inſtant, preciſely at half after 10 o'clock, at the Market Square, in full uniform with arms, &c. in compleat order, to attend the Proceſſion ſet apart for the honor of our Illuſtrious Chief, now deceaſed—no farther animation can poſſibly be neceſſary.*

By order of the Captain,
P. MARSTELLER, Lieut.
Alexandria, February 22, 1800.

☞ NOTICE.

The members of Capt. Lynn's Uniform Company are requeſted to attend parade, THIS DAY *at 10 o'clock, at the Court Houſe ſquare, in full uniform, with their arms in good order.—It is hoped that the members will be punctual in their attendance, as they will, after drawing cartridges, be carried through ſome of the evolutions of the day, before they proceed to join the proceſſion.*

By Order,
WM. MOSS, Lieut.
February 22.

☞ *The members compoſing Captain A Smith's Rifle Company, are deſired to attend at the Court Houſe ſquare,* THIS DAY *the 22d inſt. preciſely at 10 o'clock, with arms and ammunition complete.*

EDWD. DAVIES, 1ſt Sergt.
February 22.

ARTILLERY!

The Company is requeſted to attend parade THIS DAY, *the 22d inſt. at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the uſual place; from thence to march and join the proceſſion in King ſtreet, to pay the juſtly merited tribute of reſpect due to the memory of our beloved Chief,* GEORGE WASHINGTON.

It is expected that the members will be punctual in their attendance.

By order of the Captain,
E. EDMONDS, 1ſt Sergt.
February 22.

☞ *The Troop of Alexandria Independent Dragoons are notified to attend parade, at the Court Houſe ſquare, unmounted,* THIS DAY, *at 10 o'clock in the morning, in complete uniform, with crape to the left arm and hilt of the ſword; to join the proceſſion from thence, conformably to the arrangements made by the committee appointed for the purpoſe.—Punctuality is particularly requeſted, as the neceſſity of it, on this occaſion, muſt be obvious to every member of the Troop.*

JOHN POTTS, 2d Lieut.
February 22.

Sales at Auction.

On Monday next, 24th inſt. at 10 o'clock, will be ſold, at our Auction Room,

Whiſkey in tierces and barrels
Molaſſes in hhds. and barrels
Coffee in bags
Candles in boxes
Soap in boxes
Sugar in barrels, and
Two boxes Havanna Segars.

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS;
Amongſt which are

Cloths, linens, calicoes, muſlins, ſtockings, plaid, gloves, ſocks, &c. and

A general aſſortment of Hardware;
Conſiſting of

Shovels and tongs, fifers, ſaws, ſhoebuckles, plated ſpurs, &c.

And for the benefit of the Underwriters,

A Piece of CABLE,

Belonging to the ſch'r Patty, capt. O'Meara, cut by the ice.

HEWES & MILLER.
February 22.

Valuable Goods for Sale AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

In order to provide as ſoon as we can, for the payment of our debts, in the beſt manner the ſituation of our affairs will permit,

We ſhall offer for Sale, at Public Auction,

On the 12th of next month, at the brick houſe, next door to Bennett and Watts's, King Street,

AN Invoice of Britiſh Goods, lately imported, freſh, in good order, and many of them never yet opened; about one thouſand pounds ſterling coſt, ſaid to be well laid in—conſiſting of ſilk, cotton and worſted hoſiery, Kendal cottons, keſſeys, halfthicks, duffils and coatings.

Alſo, Bar Iron aſſorted in half tons, nail-rods, a large wrought iron cheſt, two ſmith's anvils, about 80 buſhels of ſalt, brown ſugar in barrels, brandy in pipes, at leaſt three years old, writing paper, ſeven caſks of Philadelphia lime, one hogſhead of molaſſes, one barrel of 4th proof whiſkey, one caſk of peach brandy, 15 barrels of ſhad, 100l b. beſt chewing tobacco four men's ſaddles, 13 hhds. of tobacco, 90 barrels of ſuperfine flour, two or three hundred buſhels of bran.

Alſo, a large Bull of Gough's breed, four years old next Spring, ſome Cows and Horſes.

Likewiſe, one Half of the Sch'r Franklin, a very good new veſſel, 800 barrels burthen.

The above will be ſold on twelve months' credit—for all ſums above Fifty Dollars, Notes negotiable in the Bank of Alexandria (with an endorſer) to be approved of by John Dunlap, John Janny, or Abram Hewes, muſt be given when the goods are taken away. In every caſe thoſe who have claims againſt us, ſhall have the amount of their Notes and ſettled balances deducted from their purchaſes.—This offer being agreeably to the wiſhes of moſt of the creditors who met us on the 10th inſt. Thoſe who are not creditors, to pay caſh for all ſums under Fifty Dollars.

W. HARTSHORNE & SON.
Alexandria, 21 mo. 21ſt, 1800. tdſ

Roberts & Griffith

HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

6000lb. Green Coffee
5000lb. New Orleans Cotton
30 Caſks Malaga Wine
60 Boxes Muſcadell Raiſins
20 Boxes mould Candles
10 Caſks 3d, and 4d. cut nails
15 Quarter Caſks nice imported Gun powder.
Patent Shot, B. B. B. No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.
30 Boxes Real Spaniſh Segars.
Imperial, hyſon, young hyſon, hyſon-ſkin, ſouchong and bohea teas; in quarter cheſts
Loaf and brown ſugar
Molaſſes, rum, brandy
A few kegs ground ginger
Hard and ſoft ſhelled almonds in ſacks and kegs
Pepper, pimento and nutmegs
Madder, allum, copperas, brimſtone and fig blue
Indigo, Carolina and Spaniſh
Salt and ſaltpetre
Writing & wrapping paper, &c.

December 10. ed1w—16 w.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

By Joſiah Faxon & Co.

A general Aſſortment of

SHOES;

Amongſt which are ladies' kid, Morocco and leather ſlippers; gentlemen's fine ſhoes and pumps of the firſt quality, equal to any country made; women's ſtuff and ſtrad ſhoes and ſlippers; miſſes' Morocco and leather ſlippers; boys' fine and coarſe ſhoes; children's Morocco and leather ſhoes.

ALSO,

1600 Buſhels of Lymington Salt, ſuitable for the fiſheries
Rhode Iſland and Boſton lime, freſh from the kilns
Beef in barrels
Shad and herrings in barrels
Malaga wine in quarter caſks
Mould and dipt candles
Sugar boxes and ſifters
Loaf ſugar
Coffee in bags
Weſt India rum
Gin in caſes
Powder and ſhot;

All of which will be ſold on reaſonable terms. January 21. gw

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber living in Baltimore, on the night of the 24th inſtant, a negro wench named KITTY, about 18 years of age, well made, and of a yellow complexion. Her dreſs cannot be deſcribed, as ſhe took with her a bundle containing five different ſuits, together with two hats and a ſcarlet cloak—She is a very likely woman, and exceedingly artful, but rather modeſt and has little to ſay. She formerly lived with Mrs. James McCrea, of Alexandria, and it is expected ſhe is lurking about the town. Whoever ſecures her in any gaol, ſo that I get her again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward. Any perſon harboring or carrying off ſaid wench, may depend on being proſecuted to the utmoſt rigour of the law.

HENRY M'GOUGH.
February 15.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, from the ſubſcriber, on the 25th of December, 1799, a Negro Man, named WALTER, about 28 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, remarkably well made; had a variety of clothing, but the particulars are not known. He is a good cook, and well acquainted with the management of horſes. The above reward will be given, and all reaſonable charges paid, to any perſon who will deliver him to his maſter, Mr. Thomas Garrett, living in the neighbourhood of Mrs. Songſter, Fairfax County, or to

PETER WISE.
January 20. 4

Contracts for Potomak Navigation.

AT the Great Falls of Potomak, there are five Locks to be inſerted. The ſeat for one of theſe locks is already excavated. The pits of the other four are ſtill to be excavated. The Preſident and Directors are anxious to contract for the completion of the ſaid locks, and they will contract ſeparately for the excavation of the Lock Pits, or any of them, or any other part of the work.

This work is well worth the attention of thoſe perſons who are accuſtomed to undertakings of this nature, as it is of conſiderable magnitude. There will be about 4300 cubic yards of ſtone to remove in the excavation, and the Preſident and Directors are diſpoſed to grant liberal terms to thoſe that will proſecute it with ſpirit and to a ſpeedy completion. The funds for the payment are not contingent, but already in their hands.

Any perſon diſpoſed to engage in this work will make application to the ſubſcriber as ſoon as poſſible, as the ſeaſon for commencing the operations is faſt approaching. He has in his poſſeſſion the plan of the work to be done, and can give every information as to the mode of execution.

JOSEPH CARLETON,
Treaſurer of the Potomak Company.
George Town, January 27,
1800. 1wep

Lands for Sale, or exchange for other Property.

SEVEN hundred and eighty-eight acres in the county of Hampſhire, on the waters of Great Cape Capon, about 20 miles from the Warm Springs, and 30 from Winchester.—This land is full of wood, oak and Pine Timber. Two excellent farms may be made, with 30 to 50 acres of bottom, and rich high lands to each; and in the bears of the timber there is a fine ſeat for a ſawmill. Capt. Daniel Rich will ſhew the lands.

Three thouſand eight hundred and forty-five acres in the county of Ohio, on the waters of Grave and Fifh creeks, near the river Ohio, and about 80 miles below Pittſburg. Some of theſe lands are very good, with conſiderable quantities of rich bottom, and plenty of excellent timber. Robert Woods, Eſq. the Surveyor of that county, will ſhew theſe lands.

One hundred ſeventy ſix and three-fourths acres, within three miles of the Warm Springs, upon Great Cape-Capon, near its mouth, and within ¼ of a mile of the River Potomak. This land has about 70 to 80 acres of rich bottom, moſtly in cultivation, with 274 fine *ſugar trees* on it; from which, I am informed, there may be made 3000lb. of good ſugar annually. There is alſo a ſeat for grift and ſaw mills on it, equal to any in that neighbourhood, and upon a never failing ſtream of water. The upland is rich, with plenty of timber, and part under cultivation. This farm is well improved with a good orchard, houſes and fencing, and rented laſt year for produce equal to ſixty pounds per an. Mr. Joſeph Butler, at the Warm Springs, will ſhew it. I will ſell all, or any of the above lands for caſh, or upon credit, or take in exchange for them lands in Fairfax County, or Lots of land in the town of Alexandria, or the city of Waſhington.

R. T. HOBE.
Jan. 25. 1800. tf

THOSE indebted to the Eſtate of JOHN FITZGERALD, Eſq. deceaſed, are deſired to make payment. That eſtate being much involved, it is hoped that no perſons will be backward in diſcharging what they owe. The Executors, or one of them, can, at all times, be met with in the Town of Alexandria. Thoſe who have claims againſt the eſtate are deſired to bring them in properly authenticated, that arrangements may be made for payment.

The Warehouſe and Pier, belonging to that eſtate, and ſeveral Dwelling Houſes, are to be rented for a year. Terms may be known by application to the Executors, or either of them.

THOMAS A. DIGGS, } Ex'rs.
JAMES KEITH,
January 1, 1800. 4wep

THE Creditors of W. HARTSHORNE & SON are reſpectfully informed that a particular ſtatement of their affairs and propoſals for paying off their debts, are lodged with JOHN DUNLAP, who will ſhew them to any Creditor who may call—Thoſe who think proper will please to ſignify their aſſent by ſigning the propoſals—Thoſe who have accounts unſettled will call on us and have them adjuſted.

February 18. tf

WANTED to Hire—A Negro Woman who can Cook, Waſh, and Iron. Enquire of the Printer.

Just Published,

And for Sale, at

Cottom & Stewart's

BOOK STORE,

FUNERAL DIRGE,

Played by the

ALEXANDRIA BAND,

At the Funeral of

GENERAL WASHINGTON,

Adapted for the Harpsichord—Price 25 Cents.

February 18. 4t

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING, BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE,

UNDER THE TITLE OF

THE TOWN & COUNTRY MAGAZINE;

To contain the Literature, History, Policies, Arts, Manners and Amusements of the Age.

Simul et jucunda & idonea dicere vitæ.

"He is by no means to be accounted useless or idle, who has stored his mind with acquired knowledge, and who can detail it occasionally to others, who have less leisure or weaker abilities." Dr. JOHNSON.

BY WILLIAM BLACK.

The Magazine will be published on the first Monday of every month, by Mr. E. PRICE, Editor of the Columbian Mirror, and delivered free of any expense other than the annual Subscription to the Subscribers in the City.

The Price to Subscribers will be Four Dollars per annum—No money payable before the expiration of the first quarter.

The first number will be published as soon as the Subscriptions are sufficient to defray the expenses.

Subscriptions are received at Mr. Price's Printing-Office.

February 15.

R. T. Hooe & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

From Hamburg, by the schooner Neptune, Capt. Coleman, and

HAVE FOR SALE,

A Quantity of Hessian Linens, Britannias, Platillas and Bagging.

They have likewise on hand a few bales of British Shirtings, Barbadoes Sugar in hhds. and barrels, and a few hhds. of Molasses.

Alexandria, January 25, 1800. tf

George Clementson

HAS REMAINING ON HAND THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES:

80 Doz. scythes, common and German, from 46 to 54 inches

6 Boxes hardware, consisting of table knives and forks, pocket and pen knives, women's scissors, razors cases, curry, combs, White Chapel needles, &c.

10 Bundles garden spades

2 Do. Fryingpans

6 Casks sad irons assorted

1 Bale Whitehaven oznaburgs

2 Boxes brown Hollands

6 Pieces stout 5-4 white sheetings

1 Box 7-8 cantoons

1 D°. coloured threads

1 Do. hoe hats

20 Kegs white paint

20 Barrels brown sugar

A few reams writing paper, and

A few dozen common leather gloves,

Which he will dispose of on reasonable terms, for Cash or approved Notes; or he will barter the whole, or any part, for Tobacco of the upper Inspections. Apply at his dwelling house, on St. Asaph Street.

February 2. tf

HOPS.

LATELY RECEIVED,

The best fresh Hops,

And for Sale, by

J. G. LADD.

February 11.

John Foster

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

By Captain Hand, from Philadelphia,

A large supply of

GROCERIES,

In addition to his former stock, which he will sell on moderate terms for cash or produce.

November 19.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the schooner Eliza, Capt. Teel, from Gonaives, and for sale by the subscribers at their warehouse, on King Street,

31 bales of Cotton;

178 bags 1st quality Coffee.

J. PATTON and J. DYKES.

☞ They have also on hand—Sugar in hhds. a parcel of Logwood, and 5 bales Kendal Cottons. Dec. 31, ep3w

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For Sale,

The Schooner

POLLY,

Burthen 600 barrels, a stout vessel, and fast sailer; will be delivered in complete order, ready for sea. Apply to

R. & J. HAMILTON.

ALSO,

12 Tons of Logwood,

Received by said vessel from New Providence, January 25.

Valuable Jacks & Jennets

FOR SALE.

Will be sold, for ready Money,

At Mount Vernon Mill,

On the 5th day of March, if fair, if not, the next fair day,

A Number of valuable JACKS and JENNETS, superior in size and strength to any in the United States. Most of the Jennets are with foal by the imported Jack, Knight of Malta. Gentlemen wishing to purchase, it is presumed will be anxious to avail themselves of this opportunity.

Also will be offered for Sale,

A valuable STUD HORSE, remarkable for his beauty and strength.

THE EXECUTORS.

February 10. tdf

TREES & QUICKS.

TO BE SOLD, AT MOUNT VERNON,

By the Subscriber,

SOME hundreds of grafted Apple Trees, a quantity of Lombardy Poplar do. some of which are 9 feet high, some thousands of Honey Locusts fit to plant for hedge rows, and 12 or 15 thousands of Quicks of the best white Hawthorn, which were imported from Britain more than 18 months ago, and now in perfection to plant in hedge rows. The whole, or any part thereof, will be sold on reasonable terms, and as the present season is the time for planting, the sooner application is made the better. The Gardener at Mount Vernon will shew them.

JAMES ANDERSON.

February 18.

JOHN FOSTER

Has at his Warehouse, at the corner of Prince and Royal Streets, formerly occupied by Mr. David Wilson Scott,

PRIME Philadelphia Pork in barrels;

Prime and cargo Beef in do.

Madeira, Sherry, Port, Lisbon, Tenneriffe, and Malaga Wines of a superior quality;

Cognac, French and Spanish Brandy;

4th proof Jamaica Spirits;

Grenada do.

Holland Gin;

London Draught Porter in hogsheads;

Imperial, Hyson, Y'g Hyson, Hyson-skin, Souchong & Bohea Teas of the first quality;

Scotch Barley of a superior quality;

Alum;

Durham Mustard in cases and bottles;

Black Pepper;

Allspice;

Anchovies and Capers;

Fig Blue;

Writing & Wrapping Paper;

6d. 10d. 12d. and 20 Nails in casks;

Gilt, Plated & Metal Coat & Breast Buttons;

White Chapel Needles assorted;

Brass Cabinet Wares;

A small assortment of Plated Candlesticks, Wax Stands, Bottle Slides, Salts, Tea Pots, Cream Ewers, &c. Cloths, Shoe, blacking, Dairy and Horse Brushes;

Smiths' Vices, black and bright—

Which he will sell by the package or otherwise on very moderate terms for cash or negotiable notes.

Alexandria, 10th Sept. 1799.

Commission Warehouse.

THE subscribers having opened a Warehouse on King Street, near the Washington Tavern, offer their services to their friends, and the public in general, in the line of Commission Merchants and Brokers. They will receive consignements of vessels and cargoes from any port in the United States or elsewhere, and procure freights for vessels. Also buy and sell lands, houses and lots; bills of exchange, negotiable paper, bank and marine insurance stock—and receive for sale, on commission, or on storage, Flour and Wet and Dry Goods.——All business with which they may be entrusted will be executed with the utmost punctuality and dispatch.

HENRY & THOMAS MOORE.

December 31, '99 ep6m.

WILL BE SOLD

ON THE FIRST OF MAY NEXT,

NINE HUNDRED & FIFTY EIGHT ACRES

Good Farming Land,

IN Prince William County, Virginia, lying on the waters of Broad Run, about 30 miles from Alexandria, and 15 from Dumfries. It is unnecessary to say any thing of the improvements on the land, as those who are inclined to purchase it is presumeable will first view the property. One half the purchase money will be required on the day of sale, the remainder in 12 months.

B. DULANY, Jun.

December 28.

Bernard Ghequiere

HAS ON HAND

10 Hhds. and 6 barrels of first quality Barbados sugar

5 Pipes and one quarter cask of old Port Wine

10 Chests souchong tea

10 Chests hyson skin tea

4 Chests hyson tea

6 Chests bohea tea

7 Bales New Orleans cotton

1 Hhd. clover seed

40 Boxes 10 by 12 glass

4 Do. 8 by 10 do.

12 Do. 7 by 9 do.

6 Do. 6 by 8 do.

1000 Weight green coffee

2 Pipes gin

1 Pipe brandy

7 Puncheons rum, 2 and 3 years old

48 Casks best London porter of 6 doz. each

1000 Weight ground ginger

1000 Gallons whiskey

1 Keg peach brandy

80 Barrels prime New York pork

40 Do. do. beef

1 Cask London ale

200 Weight seal leather

½ Ton cordage

6 Kegs fig blue

11 Pieces Ravens duck

70 Pieces white rolls

28 Pieces dowlas

All of which he wishes to dispose of for Cash, approved Notes, Flower, Corn, or Tobacco.

February 13. 4w.

Andrew & W'm Ramsay

HAVE IMPORTED,

In the Perseverance, from London, lately arrived at Baltimore,

The following Goods,

Which they are now opening, at their Warehouse, King Street:

Brown Rolls in Bales

British osnaburg in do.

German do. in do.

Cotton and linen checks in cases

Dowlas in do.

Irish linen in do.

Brown do. in do.

Diaper cloths in do.

Rolls sheeting in bales

Best London superfine cloths & cassimers in trunks

A few double and single barreled guns and pistols, with mahogany cases and apparatus complete, equal, if not superior, to any ever imported into this country;

All of which they will dispose of on moderate terms, for Cash or short Credit.

They expect a further supply of Goods by the first arrivals from London.

January 16. tf

WOOD

WILL BE DELIVERED,

AT

Pamonky Landing,

About 12 miles below Alexandria,

To any person who may wish to purchase any number of Cords, on the cheapest Terms. Apply to the Printer hereof.

February 6. tf

☞ *NOTICE.*

THE Partnership of SHREVE & LAWRASON by mutual consent dissolved this day—Any persons having claims against that firm are desired to bring them forward for settlement; and those who are indebted to it are desired to make payment to either

BENJAMIN SHREVE, or

JAMES LAWRASON.

Alexandria, December 31, 1799. epsf

Thomas Smith

HAS THIS DAY RECEIVED

A Consignment of 30 quarter casks of

Sherry Wine,

Which will be sold cheap, for Cash or approved Notes, at 60 days.

December 10.

John Duffey,

At his Comb Manufactory, Fairfax-street, has just received an assortment of

Sword and other Canes.

Also some neat

SWITCH WHIPS.

December 31.

Thompson & Veitch

HAVE IMPORTED,

In the brigs Fanny, from London, and George, from Liverpool,

Fall Goods;

Also, 8, 10 and 20d. Nails.

October 17.

☞ NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to the Estate of ANDREW WALES, deceased, will please to call and pay the amount to the Executors; and any that have accounts against the said estate will please present them, legally proved, that the business may be brought to a close as soon as possible.

THO'S VOWELL, jun. } Ex'rs.
JOHN BOYER, }

February 8. 3m

James River Land

FOR SALE.

I Will sell from four to six hundred acres of Land, lying in the County of Amherst, on the waters of James River, 110 miles above Richmond, 8 from the Town of New Glasgow, 18 from Warminster, 12 from New Market, and 30 from Lynchburg. At each of the three last named Towns is a tobacco inspection, aided by merchants of capital, and merchant mills convenient, and are situated on James River, where it is navigable to the City of Richmond. The land is very fertile and well adapted for the production of wheat, corn, hemp, and tobacco. Upon the land there a tolerable dwelling house, with some useful out-houses, an apple and a cherry orchard. There is upon the premises an abundance of valuable timber of various descriptions, with a valuable mill-seat. For terms apply to the Subscriber.

HENRY ROSE.

Fairfax, December 26.

N. B. Lands in Fairfax, or property in the Town of Alexandria, would be received in exchange. H. R.

THE SUBSCRIBER

OFFERS FOR SALE

HIS LAND and MILLS, in Madison County, Virginia, consisting of a manufacturing mill, 40 feet square, three stories high. She runs two pair of stones at present, and the third nearly ready; turns with overshot water-wheels, and has from 20 to 25 feet head and fall; his country grist worth about 100l. a year.—Also a saw-mill, 60 by 14 feet; all of which are new, and in good repair.—The mills and land on the never failing Stream the Robertson River, and in the heart of a rich farming country, where from 15 to 20,000 bushels of wheat may be obtained with ease, and within 60 miles of Fredericksburg, and 90 of Alexandria and the City of Washington. Convenient to the mill is good store houses, entirely new. There are on the land three other houses, which serve for millers, coopers, &c. to live in. The land abounds with springs of excellent water, well situated for a distillery or tanyard; either of which might be carried on to advantage. One half of the purchase money will be expected when possession is given, and the other half in three annual payments. Merchants' drafts at short sight, on any of the Northern Towns, will be accepted as Cash. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, on the premises.

L. BARNES, jun.

Madison, 8th January, 1800.

To be Rented,

And Possession given about the 10th of next March,

A Newly built two story BRICK HOUSE 42 by 32 feet, calculated for a Tavern, with other necessary buildings, viz. Kitchen, Smoak House, Stables, &c. situated at the new Court House of Fairfax county, with other accommodations and privileges, which (as it is presumed a person inclined to rent would first view them) are unnecessary to enumerate, as it is conceived there are but few situations that offer greater advantages in that line than the above, it would be worth the attention of a person who is calculated therefor.—I will rent the premises for one, two, or more Years, as may best suit the Tenant, at a very reasonable Rent, to a man of ability and good character as an innkeeper—For further information, application to be made to me near the said Court House.

RICHARD RATCLIFFE.

January 22. tf.

The Eagle Tavern.

THE subscriber respectfully notices to former customers, and the public generally, that the management of this INN is now under his immediate direction. From inclination and interest he will aim to please—and being provided with every thing requisite for the convenient and comfortable accommodation of his customers, he flatters himself he will receive proportionate encouragement.

He desires those who have claims against Mr. William M'Knight, the former proprietor, to render their accounts to him for settlement—to whom those indebted must make payment before the first of March next.

CHARLES M'KNIGHT.

Jan. 25. 3 sep-tawtf.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber last night, aged inclined, at Colchester, a Negro man, named *Charles*—of a yellowish complection; has his hair; about 30 years of age; near 5 feet 10 inches high; stout and well made.—Had on, when he went away, a Negro cotton coat and overalls of the same, and a new felt hat. He was purchased of Mr. Hepburn, near Alexandria, and will probably go into that neighbourhood again. The above reward will be given, and all reasonable charges paid for delivering said Negro at the Washington Tavern, Alexandria, or securing him in gaol, so that I get him again.

THOS. FULLILOVE.

Jan. 25.

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